

and the transverse keel is closely, somewhat irregularly, longitudinally striated. The transverse keel is slightly curved backwards in the middle; in front of the keel the segment is strongly irregularly reticulated; the reticulations are much stronger, wider, and transverse at the apex; between the spines at their base is a stout curved keel; the spines are large, margined behind, and rounded at the top. The upper part of the propleuræ is coarsely rugose, the rest bears stout, slightly curved, longitudinal striations: the mesopleuræ coarsely aciculated and irregularly obliquely striated; the apex aciculated to near the bottom; the extreme apex is coarsely crenulated above. Mesosternum coarsely aciculated; the sides behind the lateral furrow coarsely striated; the central furrow is deep and crenulated; the sides at its apex obliquely striated. Wings hyaline, the areolet with its outer nervure faint; the recurrent nervure is received near its apex. The four front legs are rufo-testaceous; the fore coxæ pallid yellow; the hinder coxæ and slightly more than the basal half of the femora ferruginous; the trochanters, the apex of the femora broadly, the tibiæ (except a white line near the base), and the basal half of the metatarsus black; the rest of the tarsi white. Abdomen black; the apex of the petiole, of the second segment, and the apical two segments white; the petiole smooth, shining, and glabrous, aciculated towards the apex; near the apex, reaching to the yellow band, is a shallow depression, which is transverse at the apex.

[To be continued.]

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Fauna, Flora, and Geology of the Clyde Area. Edited by G. F. SCOTT ELLIOT, MALCOM LAURIE, and J. BARCLAY MURDOCH. Glasgow: published by the Local Committee for the Meeting of the British Association, 1901. Pp. 1-567.

THOUGH prepared specially for the benefit of the members of the British Association Meeting at Glasgow in 1901, the usefulness of this handbook by no means ended with the dispersal of those for whom it was designed; on the contrary, it will doubtless long remain the standard work on this district, and might well serve as a model to be imitated by the resident naturalists of every meeting-place of the Association.

The number of contributors is considerable; and whilst some have given simply a list of names and localities, in systematic order, others have prefaced their work with a short and often exceedingly interesting introduction. Where necessary text-cuts are introduced; whilst at the end of the work is a large bathy-

ographical map in colours of the Clyde basin, which alone is worth the price of the whole book. Editors and authors alike are to be congratulated on the production of so valuable a work.

Catalogue of the Marine Invertebrata of Eastern Canada.

By J. F. WHITEAVES, LL.D. Ottawa, 1901. 8vo.

IN view of the recent establishment of a Marine Biological Station in the Maritime Provinces of Canada, the Geological Survey of the Dominion have decided to publish a list of the marine invertebrate fauna of the east coast. The resulting volume by Dr. Whiteaves is in many respects successful, being conceived on sound lines and not overburdened with useless synonymy, while much valuable information as to the habits, habitats, &c. of the several species is given in a very concise form. But there is one serious blemish which will greatly impair the usefulness of the work. This consists in the entire absence of anything in the nature of diagnoses or keys of the species or genera. The lack of these means of identification will, we fear, go far to deprive Dr. Whiteaves's list of value to any but specialists, by whom, at the same time, it will no doubt be welcomed. We may hope, however, that the work of the Marine Biological Station will, at some future time, necessitate the issue of a revised edition, in which the omission in question may be rectified.

Catalogue of the Collection of Birds' Eggs in the British Museum (Natural History). Vol. I. *Ratite, Carinate (Tinamiformes—Lariformes).* By EUGENE W. OATES. London: Published by Order of the Trustees, 1901.

IN publishing this 'Catalogue' the Trustees have conferred a great benefit upon ornithologists in general and oologists in particular.

That its preparation has been entrusted to Mr. Oates will be a sufficient guarantee that the work is absolutely reliable and carried out with scrupulous exactness.

Mr. Oates, in a short Introduction, reviews the history "of the entire Collection from its earliest commencement," and concludes with a tabular statement showing that, in all, the eggs of 520 species have been described, which has entailed the examination and registration of 12,156 eggs. The Game-birds, Rails, and Gulls appear to be exceptionally well represented, these three groups alone yielding over 8000 out of the total. The whole Catalogue is to be completed in four volumes, and will then form a quite unique work.

The egg of each species is tersely described and its extreme measurements are given. In addition is a complete collection of references to the literature wherever the egg has been previously described or figured, which should prove of immense value.

Eighteen beautifully coloured Plates are given at the end of the volume. These contain representations of eggs, for the most part, not previously figured.